



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A monopoly or trust as thus defined is declared to be unlawful and against public policy "and any and all persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons engaged therein" are to be "deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud." The bill prescribes a forfeiture of not less than \$5000 for each offense and each day that a violation continues is to constitute a separate offense. In addition to the forfeiture "any person, representative, or agent of any partnership, association, corporation, or company, or any officer thereof," violating the provisions of the act, is to be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction, is to be imprisoned for not less than five nor more than twenty-one years. To these penalties is added forfeiture of all rights "to do any such interstate or international business" and in the case of corporations forfeiture of corporate existence. All business transacted contrary to the provisions of the act is declared to be unlawful and contrary to public policy, and the purchaser is not liable for the price and in cases where the price is paid the person so paying may recover the value in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States.

The enforcement of the provisions of the act is placed with the attorney-general of the United States and the district attorneys of each district in the State in which any offense may be committed. Suits for the enforcement of the act are to be instituted and conducted in the district courts and upon appeal the attorney-general of the United States or his assistants are required to prosecute such suits in the supreme court of the United States or any courts of appeal.

Federal Control of Water Power in Switzerland. With an appreciation of the possibilities of their water power, and especially since the opening of the era of its development by foreign capital, there has come to the Swiss people a realization of the necessity for regulation and control, not only by the cantons, but by and for the people as a whole.

As Switzerland has no coal, and as the growth of her railways and of other local power-consuming industries has been stimulated by the application of electricity the immense value of her torrents and waterfalls for local use as well as for developing power for exportation has been emphasized. Hitherto the control and disposition of natural resources has lain entirely with the cantons. There is no national domain. Swiss territory is entirely cantonal. In making concessions to companies or to individuals the cantons have consulted simply their own individual interests. Not only has the federal government

no control over these grants but, being, forced for the satisfaction of its own needs to enter and bid in the open markets, it has experienced direct disadvantages under this—to it—expensive system.

Finally, upon demand of the federal council, the assembly decreed a provisional embargo forbidding the exportation of hydraulically developed power without express order of the council. They then set to work to frame an article for the constitution whereby the federal government would be given the right to legislate so far as this question affected the general interest. Popular initiative in the meantime, demanded an article of the same nature. The federal council worked out an article which declares the right of legislation concerning hydraulic power to be vested in the federation, and further, explains the reasons for framing such an article, what usage would be made of it, and what rights in the matter would remain with the cantons. This article allows the assembly to legislate concerning water-power to such extent as may be necessary for safeguarding the public interests and assuring the rational use of these resources. It also provides that power shall not be exported except by permission of the confederation. Outside this the control remains with the cantons. The revenues derived from such concessions as shall be allowed are to belong to the cantons.

This article is to be submitted, by referendum, to a popular vote.

STANLEY K. HORNBECK.